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The Hong Kong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 30.06.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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March 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 55° 2 p.m. 61°
Humidity 91% " 70%

March 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 59° 2 p.m. 62°
Humidity 82% " 74%

7606 日三十月既

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1917.

二月三日大英香港

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\$36 PLR ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DILEMMA.

Action to Save Country from Disaster.

London, March 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that President Wilson, in a statement last evening, informed the country that he was without power to arm merchantmen or to take other steps to meet the submarine menace without the authority of Congress. An extra session was required to give him the authority, but that would be useless while the Senate works under the present rule, permitting a small minority to keep an overwhelming majority at bay. He proposed to call a special Session of the Senate to-day to review the rules and supply the means for action to save the country from disaster.

The Government "Helpless and Contemptible."

London, March 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the Senate meets to-day under extraordinary circumstances.

President Wilson will deliver, in the morning, his inaugural message from the steps of the Capitol, but meanwhile he has stirred up the nation to the core by a manifesto denouncing "the little group of wilful men, representing only their own opinion," who withheld five hundred supporters of the Government policy at a crisis fraught with more far-reaching possibilities of national danger than any Government has ever experienced.

President Wilson emphasises that the whole nation supports the Government with unprecedented unanimity, and says the impression may be created abroad that other Governments may do as they please without the fear of America doing anything. The great Government of the United States has been rendered helpless and contemptible, and the only remedy is to alter the rules of the Senate. The country can be relied upon to draw the needful moral.

CONDITIONS AT MONASTIR.

The Results of Three Months' Bombing.

London, March 5.
Reuter's correspondent at the Serbian Headquarters says that the Bulgarian trenches at Monastir are snowed up.

It is officially estimated that the enemy has dropped 2,627 shells and bombs on Monastir during the past three months. Forty-three houses have been destroyed and three hundred damaged. Thirty-two men have been killed and thirty-seven injured, whilst forty-five women and children have been killed and eighty-five injured.

AUSTRIAN LABOURITES FORGE DISSOLUTION.

Mr. Hughes' Visit to England Indefinitely Postponed.

London, March 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Sydney says that owing to the obstructive tactics of the Labourites, the Federal Government has suddenly announced the dissolution of Parliament, entailing the indefinite postponement of Mr. Hughes' visit to England.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Violent German Attack.

London, March 5.
A French communiqué states:—After an intense bombardment in the region of Caurieres wood, on the right bank of the Meuse, the enemy violently attacked on a front of three kilometres between Chambrettes farm and Besonvau. Repeated assaults between Caurieres wood and Besonvau failed.

The enemy gained a footing in our advanced elements to the north of Caurieres wood, but our fire smashed all attempts to penetrate the wood, inflicting heavy enemy losses.

German Claims and Admissions.

London, March 5.
A German official wireless message states:—The English attacked to the south of St. Pierre Vauz wood and captured a trench sector on the Bouchavesnes-Moislains road.

We stormed and captured a French position in Caurieres wood, on a front of 1,500 metres, and repulsed nocturnal counter-attacks.

We captured an important position in the south-east corner of Fosses wood, taking prisoner 578 and capturing sixteen machine guns and twenty-five quick-loading guns.

There were numerous air fights. The enemy lost eighteen aeroplanes yesterday. We lost four.

SENTENCED FOR ESPIONAGE.

London, March 5.
The Press Bureau announces that in the case of a prisoner who was court-martialled in London and sentenced to death for espionage, the finding was confirmed, but the sentence was commuted to life service.

AN ITALIAN SUCCESS.

London, March 5.
An Italian official wireless message states:—We brilliantly attacked and occupied a strong position on an altitude of 2,700 metres in the Costa Bella group, in the Avisio sector.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

Brave Deeds Now Fully Revealed.

London, March 5.
The thrilling story of the Battle of Jutland is now fully revealed by an Admiralty announcement of the posthumous award of the Victoria Cross to Commander Jones, of the destroyer Shark, which led a division of destroyers in the attack on an enemy battle-cruiser squadron.

The Shark was disabled by two shells, when another destroyer came between the Shark and the enemy and offered to render assistance, but Commander Jones warned the craft off, saying that if it remained it would almost certainly be sunk. Then, though wounded in the leg, he helped to man the after-wheel, and subsequently, when the forecastle and after-guns' crews were blown away, Commander Jones assisted in keeping the midship gun in action.

[The above message is incomplete. Further sections to follow are not yet to hand.—Ed. H. K. T.]

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra].

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

U. S. Senate Adjourns.

Washington, March 4.
The Senate adjourned without taking action regarding the Armed Neutrality Bill.

"Most Reprehensible Filibusters."

Washington, March 5.
The opponents of the Armed Neutrality Bill, who number twelve, are denounced as the most reprehensible filibusters of history.

President Wilson has signed the Naval Appropriation Bill: likewise the issue for 160 million dollars bonds to be expended on Naval construction.

RUSSIA'S MYSTERY CABINET.

Riddle of Resignations and Appointment.

The Daily Chronicle Special Correspondent, Dr. Harold Williams writes:—

Petrograd, January 18.—It is difficult for British readers to penetrate the mists of Russian politics, and to distinguish the various figures in that long procession of functionaries and dignitaries which constitutes the changing scene of the Russian Cabinet. It is difficult, too, to suggest any explanation of the changes, and it would be a superfluous effort to analyse the ultimate causes.

All that can be done is to register events as they come. Any prediction is entirely out of the question. The Russian papers in their New Year articles frankly express their inability to read the riddle of the future. The general position is roughly as follows:—

M. Protobopoff is firmly established as Minister of the Interior, or Under Secretary, his chief assistant is General Kurkoff, a former official of the secret police, who has, as far as is known, no formal official position in the Ministry, but appears on various occasions as Protobopoff's representative.

The official Assistant Minister of the Interior, or Under Secretary, lives in a realm of shifting shadows, and one of them, Prince Volkovsky, a former deputy, who still commands the respect of his one-time Duma colleagues, has just resigned.

In contrast with the firmness of M. Protobopoff's position, the other departments of the Government display a pronouncedly mobile tendency. There is a new Premier—a Prince Galizin, not Prince Galizin who, a few weeks ago, made a noteworthy speech in the Council of Empire, but another gentleman of the same name, who is unknown outside the circle of his intimate friends.

On his appointment he made the usual declaration to the Press, but since then he has given no indications of his programme or his policy. The new Minister of Ways and Communications is unashamedly a careerist.

The Novoe Vremya complains of the prevalence of wild rumours, and instances the reports of the impending dissolution of the Duma for good and all. No strong Government, it says, would risk such a precipitate measure as the complete suppression of a patriotic Parliament in war time. The Novoe Vremya attributes the prevalence of this rumour to the enforced silence of the Press, but

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

IN THE WEST.

Enemy Still Yields Ground.

London, March 5.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We captured the enemy's front and support lines to the east of Bouchevres on a twelve hundred yards frontage, taking prisoner 173. We heavily repulsed several counter-attacks. The enemy continues to yield ground to the east of Gommecourt, where we advanced to a depth of 1,200 hundred yards on a frontage of two miles. The total number of prisoners for the day was 190.

The French Heavily Engaged.

Paris, March 5.
A communiqué states that there has been violent artillery firing to the east of the Meuse. A German attack at Caurieres Wood, after an intense bombardment, reached our first line, but was completely ejected by our fire and counter-attacks. Our line was maintained. The French effectively bombarded the enemy batteries in the region of Malancourt.

FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

Petrograd, March 4.
A message from Teheran states that the Russians have captured Hamadan, and are pursuing the retreating enemy.

THE ALLIED CONFERENCE.

Petrograd, March 5.
An inspired statement says that the Allied Conference afforded fresh proof of the increasing solidarity of the Allies in their unwavering fidelity to the common cause. The Conference decided on measures for the better distribution of the common resources.

SUCCESS OF ITALIAN LOAN.

Rome, March 5.
Subscriptions to the new loan at present amount to 2½ milliard lire, of which 1,720 millions are new money.

BESTORING MEN BROKEN IN WAR.

Sir H. Norman's Report on France's Methods.

Captain Sir Henry Norman, M.P., Liaison Officer of the Ministry of Munition to the French Ministry of L'Intervention, has made a report to the War Office on the treatment and training of disabled and discharged soldiers in France.

A central authority has been created in France to deal with those cases, and the Chamber of Deputies has voted funds for its work.

The National Office proposes that an organization shall exist in every industrial district of France, where both technical re-education and subsequent employment will be provided for the men who had joined the army for active or base duties, or receive fixed permanent pension, and enter, at their own wish a school of re-education.

Amputated.—These enter a centre of surgical equipment, where they are fitted with an artificial limb, receive a permanent pension, and enter, at their own wish, a school of re-education.

The men who have passed through a school of re-education are provided with work by an employment bureau.

In conclusion, Sir Henry Norman gives an account in detail of the work done at each stage of the French treatment. Incidentally he remarks that the agricultural labourer shows a strong desire for a town trade on his discharge from the army:—

He has clearly perceived that the trenches have been chiefly manned by agriculturists—that it is chiefly they who have suffered hardship, exile from home, wounds, mutilation and death while the townsman has largely worked in safety at munition making, receiving the while high wages. If there is another war in his lifetime, he wishes to be one of the latter. It not, he wishes his son to have this better part. As a result there is likely to be a great and dangerous shortage of labour on the land in France after the war.

The weak point of the French system is the want of co-ordination, and in his suggestions to the War Office Sir Henry Norman recommends that the treatment of the disabled soldier in this country should be controlled by one central authority presided over by a Minister with a seat in the House of Commons.

The State should assume responsibility during a man's life-time for the provision, repair and replacement of artificial limbs and surgical appliances.

Blind.—These are trained in every branch of handicrafts.

KWANGTUNG LAND SURVEY.

New Regulations to be Enforced.

Since the recent Revolution the financial condition of Kwangtung Province is simply deplorable, and the revenues of various kinds have fallen abnormally. Through the efforts of the local authorities, most of the collecting offices have been reorganized and attempts have been made to introduce necessary reforms to various branches of the administration.

Land tax is the principal revenue of the province; but the collection has been greatly reduced on account of the loss of records and books during the time of Revolution, hence the irregularity in the collecting system of various districts. The Shenching has deemed it imperative to commence at once the work of land measurement, and he has issued an instruction to the Finance Bureau to the effect that: "The General Principles laid down by the Ministry of Finance on the method of land measurement and the forms calling for particulars of lands attached thereto, are quite practical and should be enforced without delay; but hitherto, owing to the local disturbances, we have had no time to attend to this important matter.

Now that peace and order have been restored in various districts, the matter should receive due attention, and we hope that by land measurement and the introduction of a uniform system of taxation of lands the receipts of the land revenue will be greatly increased. The Chief of the Finance Bureau is hereby instructed to draw up a set of detailed regulations governing land measurements for our approval. He should issue various forms to the districts to be carefully filled in, and as soon as the work of investigation is completed, a few districts possessing easy means of communication should be selected as starting points for land measurement. It is hoped that competent experts may be secured for the work, otherwise, no result can be expected.—Peking Daily News.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, March 8.
H.K. Horticultural Society—Annual Show at Botanic Garden (First Day).

Friday, March 9.
H.K. Horticultural Society—Annual Show at Botanic Garden (Second Day).

Saturday, March 10.
Hongkong Rope Co.—Shareholders' meeting at 11.30 a.m.

permanent functional disablement should be divided into classes, according only to the nature of the invalidity. Once granted, these pensions should not be subject to withdrawal or modification for any reason whatever, and should have no relation whatever to a man's present or future industrial efficiency.

A higher pension should be given for an arm amputation than for a leg amputation. Functionally injured men should be subject to medical examination and surgical appliances.

Permanent disablement should be given for a man's entire life-time, and the State should assume responsibility during a man's life-time for the provision, repair and replacement of artificial limbs and surgical appliances.

**WATSON'S
OLD BROWN
SHERRY.**

QUALITY. **EE** QUALITY.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 616.**

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1917.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY AND THE PORTUGUESE.

The University of Hongkong is still rather too much of a newcomer for the ordinary disinterested European here to have learned to take it seriously. He probably regards it as an interesting experiment which, given a fair chance, may develop into a real power some day or other, and there his concern ends—for his own sons will probably never be entered there. So far as Hongkong residents are concerned, the people who really interest themselves in the new venture are the Chinese, the Indians and the Portuguese, for their residence in the Colony is permanent, and they look forward to rearing and educating their boys here. That section of the Chinese community whose sons aspire to university honours is, for the greater part, a wealthy one, and to it the extremely reasonable fees charged for board, residence and tuition is a matter of no consequence. The Indians, doubtless, are less wealthy, but even to them the question of education fees is not usually a very serious one. When, however, we come to consider the case of the Portuguese, we are at once faced with the awkward fact that, while a very few of them are blessed with a sufficiency of this world's goods, the great majority of them spend all their time and energy in making both ends meet.

Now if, by a life of self-denial, the average Portuguese father could feel that he was at least making things better for his sons—was helping them to get out of the rat of shabby-genteelism in which a hard fate has placed him—there would be a certain sweatiness in his labour; but the tragic part of the story is that he can see ahead no better career for them than his own; no hope of their ever getting out of the groove, save by the sheerest accident. He is an underpaid clerk, and they will have little chance to become anything else than underpaid clerks in their turn, for, in order to keep a roof over his head, he must look at every dollar before spending it and must needs take his boys away from school the moment that they are able to earn, by working in an office, a trifle towards their own maintenance. The lever which would get the lads out of the groove—a professional education—is out of the question, and they have sorrowfully to tell themselves that Hongkong University is not for them. And there comes in the scandalous part of the present arrangement. The Hongkong University ought to be for them. The Portuguese have helped to make this colony; they have worked patiently, in the face of immense drawbacks, often performing tasks that are beyond the ability of high-salaried Britishers—without special representation on the Legislative Council and without the remotest hope of ever being able to get away from the eternal clerk pidgin.

The Portuguese Mutual Aid Society has, we know, a scheme for enabling youths to get to the University, but that association is at present too new and too much under-capitalised for it to be able to offer very substantial help for some time to come. And it is now that the help is wanted. In order that Portuguese boys may have anything like a fair chance of "making" themselves, there would need to be a very large number of scholarships from St. Joseph's College; and, seeing that the Government and the large foreign business houses have been the gainers for more than half a century by the patient labours of the Portuguese community, it would not be amiss if these were to undertake the founding of such scholarships. In addition, the Senate might surely consider the advisability of admitting promising lads on half fees. The old seats of learning did not earn the title of *almudater* for nothing, and it becomes the new universities to prove that they intend to merit the same title. One more point. There are some among the Portuguese who might be able to raise the tuition fees but who could go no farther. We would not for a moment question the wisdom of the University authorities in making it obligatory for students to "live in," for non-residence too often robs an undergraduate of a good half of the benefits that he should be receiving. But there are exceptional cases. The Chinese and Portuguese do not "mix" very satisfactorily; moreover the latter follow a different religion from that accepted in the hostels here, so that in any case, till the day comes when a Portuguese hostel can be endowed, residence at the university in this case seems rather out of the question. But could not Portuguese lads, provided the heads of the University are satisfied that they are being kept under proper discipline, be allowed to live in their own homes? We may take it that a father is generally quite as solicitous for his boy's moral welfare as any tutor can be; indeed that he is the best guardian for the lad; and we certainly hope to see the day come when Portuguese parents will not be forced, willy-nilly, to choose between starving their sons mentally and putting them over to a needless expense for maintenance away from the home.

The Flower Show.

It is extremely satisfactory to hear that the annual flower and vegetable show, which is to open on Thursday under the auspices of the Horticultural Society, promises this year to be one of the most successful ever held in the Colony. Societies such as this can do very useful educational work. We know how widely supported they are at Home, and how even the smallest towns boast their annual shows. But their chief value is to be found in the very laudable purpose which they serve of encouraging a love of nature—an objective in the attainment of which all classes can and do join.

While Hongkong has certain advantages so far as the growth of flowers and vegetables is concerned which are not enjoyed by horticulturists at Home, there are peculiar difficulties to be encountered here as well. All praise is therefore due to those European ladies and gentlemen who, though exiled far from home, retain their love of the beautiful flowers of the Old Country to such an extent as to devote much time and pains to their growth in another clime. But it is an unfortunate circumstance that so many of Hongkong's Societies only just manage to rub along and justify their existence. In the past the Horticultural Society has been kept alive by a mere handful of enthusiasts, very little new blood has been introduced, and the number of people who have taken any interest in its doings, outside the actual members, has been very small indeed.

We are glad to think, however, that there is now some sign of rejuvenation evidencing itself and we hope that the coming show will be given that measure of public patronage which it so richly deserves.

Hongkong Rents.

From all that we hear as to the proceedings of certain Chinese property owners, it again seems necessary to appeal to the Government to protect the rent-paying citizen. A case has recently been brought to our notice wherein a Chinese, having acquired a certain number of inhabited houses, promptly proceeded to raise all the rents—in one instance to the extent of fifty per cent! What is this Government doing, that it forever neglects to fix a maximum sum for rents? There would, we know, be a number of difficulties in the path, though none of them insuperable. At any time it is the Government's duty to stand between the British subject and alien extortion—and infinitely the more so in these days of war prices. Instead, the Chinese are allowed to work their own sweet will, to occupy houses in European reservations, and to squeeze foreign tenants right and left, so much so that in many cases a man's rent is more than a third of his earnings. Will some Unofficial Member kindly remind the Legislative Council that, at Home, rent-raising, beyond certain limits, is now strictly forbidden by law?

China and Germany.

With the Americanized Chinese pulling one way and the German Chinese pulling another, there seems little opportunity for Chinese who are pro-Ally (and therefore pro-China) to make their voices heard in Peking, and it is thus not surprising that Tuan Ki-shui has resigned the Premiership. As we stated yesterday, among the officials there is a steady stream of converts to the war idea, but German money and German lies are still working very effectively. The worst feature of the position is that President Li appears to have swallowed wholesale every ridiculous lie that the amiable von Hindenburg invented, and to have stated openly his conviction that "Germany is winning." Li Yen-hung may be an excellent President, but, to the best of our belief, he has never travelled many miles away from his own country and is scarcely an authority on European affairs. What does the war party intend to "do about it"?

How to Win the War.

A man has been passed into the Army, and is still a soldier, although medical and military reports say that he is not of sound mind and could not be held responsible for his actions according to a statement at the House of Commons' Appeal Tribunal recently.

DAY BY DAY.

MANY WHO CAST THEIR BREAD UPON THE WATERS EXPECT CLUB SANDWICHES TO BE RETURNED TO THEM.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was £s. 4s. 1d.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 34th anniversary of the death of John Richard Green, the historian.

Billiards.

In connection with the Palace Hotel billiards handicap, Mr. G. H. May (races 10) meets Mr. Kelly (owes 90) at 9 o'clock to-night.

Five Cent Gamble.

A five cent gamble cost a Chinese youth a fine of £2 at the Police Court this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood. Inspector O'Sullivan stated that defendant was gambling in the street.

To the Ladies.

Ladies are reminded of the meeting which is taking place at Government House to-morrow morning at 10.30, for the discussion of matters of general interest in connection with the organisation of working parties for war work.

St. George's Day.

It will be seen from our advertising columns that a meeting is to be held at the City Hall on Monday evening for the purpose of considering the best method of celebrating St. George's Day so as to raise funds for war charities.

The Colony's Health.

The total number of cases of small-pox notified last week was 22 (two Portuguese and the rest Chinese). There were 17 deaths from the disease. There were also five cases of enteric fever (all Chinese), of which two ended fatally.

A Woman's Story.

A woman has reported that whilst she was near Kowloon City yesterday she was met by two men, who threw her to the ground and stole two jadestone bangles and two gold-mounted rattan bangles from her, to a total value of \$47. The Police are investigating the affair.

Goat Trespass.

An Indian was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with allowing his goats to trespass on Crown land and destroy young pine plants. Defendant said his goats did trespass, but there were no plants. The case was adjourned to ascertain whether goats do destroy pine trees.

Unjust Scales.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning with having in his possession an unjust scale. Inspector Terratt said he was in Central Street, examining scales when he saw defendant run away and hide his scales under the stairs of a shop. The scales were 10 per cent out. A fine of \$15 was imposed.

"Chin-chins" from France.

Scoutmaster J. M. Braga has received a letter from ex-Scout A. F. Demee from "somewhere in France." Mr. Demee is very well and sends his "chin-chins" to all his friends and requests them to note his change of address. His new address is:—Monsieur Adolphe Demer, 18eme Reg. d'Ligne, 18eme Compagnie, 3eme Section, Secteur Poste 183, France.

Liked Hongkong.

Banished for life only in January this year, a Chinese found the charms of Hongkong irresistible and was arrested on information. This was the story told to-day by Inspector O'Sullivan, who also added that the man had served a term of imprisonment before returning to banishment.

Defendant said he had come down to go to the Tang Wah Hospital, having a sore foot. The man's foot certainly was sore, continued the inspector, but not so bad as he made out. The case was adjourned.

How to Win the War.

A man has been passed into the Army, and is still a soldier, although medical and military reports say that he is not of sound mind and could not be held responsible for his actions according to a statement at the House of Commons' Appeal Tribunal recently.

CATHEDRAL SEATS.

Discussion at Last Night's Meeting.

A special meeting of seatholders and subscribers of St. John's Cathedral was held last evening at St. Paul's College for the purpose of dealing with the question of free seats, concerning which a resolution was recently passed at the annual meeting. The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Leader) presided over a bare quorum, those present being Mrs. Stabb, Mr. Marriott, Mrs. Leader, Mrs. Patten, Miss Leader and Innes, the Rev. V. Copley Moyle, Messrs. A. H. Harris, J. M. Beck, F. B. L. Bowley, E. V. W. Parr, G. Piercy, Captain Carr, and Mr. W. L. Patten (Hon. Secretary).

Amounts to the extent of \$912 have already been sent to the War Charities Fund, being deductions from Sweeps, and it is gratifying to find that the Club is in a position now to contribute further \$2,000 to charities, after withdrawal of deposits, surplus funds retained for emergencies being all converted into War Loan.

It was decided to continue the Gymkhana this year.

GYMKHANA CLUB.

Annual Meeting Held Last Night.

At the annual meeting of members of the Gymkhana Club held last night, the Hon. Secretary presented the Working Account for 1916 season which was passed unanimously.

Amounts to the extent of \$912 have already been sent to the War Charities Fund, being deductions from Sweeps, and it is gratifying to find that the Club is in a position now to contribute further \$2,000 to charities, after withdrawal of deposits, surplus funds retained for emergencies being all converted into War Loan.

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CHURCH NOTES.

The following items are from the March number of Church Notes:

Much dissatisfaction has been felt and expressed with the custom of retaining a certain portion of the collection for Church expenses when a special collection is announced. The Church Body has decided that no deduction for Church expenses shall be made during the year 1917 from collections for special purposes, unless the Church Body shall previously authorised a deduction in any particular case.

The Senior Chaplain's agreement with the Church Body terminates on April 13. The Church Body has offered to renew the agreement, and has given Mr. Moyle till the middle of August to decide whether he will renew. Mr. Moyle is going on leave to England after Easter. The Church Body has granted Mr. Moyle six months' leave on full pay.

During the absence of the Senior Chaplain the Church Body has appointed Rev. H. G. Griffith to be Acting Chaplain, and will give him a house allowance of \$150 in addition to his ordinary salary. The Church Body has also agreed that the Bishop of Victoria shall provide clerical assistance for the Acting Chaplain for which they agree to pay \$100 a month.

The suddenness of Mr. A. H. Howitt's death came as a terrible surprise to his many friends in the Colony. On Tuesday, February 26, he fell from a plank a distance of some ten feet, while engaged in examining the ravages of white ants, and died within half an hour. He was a man of many parts, who took a broad interest in life and could converse on many topics with knowledge and interest.

As an engineer he was very keen on his profession, and he was fond of making experiments with electricity. He was a man of deep religious feeling and one who had read considerably on theological subjects. He was one of the most regular attendants at the Cathedral service, and was at the early Celebration and at Evensong on the Sunday before his death. He exercised a wide influence for good, and was frequently doing acts of kindness in that spirit which Christ taught us when He said: "We should not let our left hand know what our right hand doeth." He took a great interest in the organ, and spent many hours in repairing it. He was a man who shunned notoriety and when invited to be a member of the Council of the National Mission of Repentance and Hope, replied "That he would do his utmost to further the cause of the Mission, but that its guidance was a matter for abler heads than his." God has suddenly taken him to that closer union with Him which is enjoyed by the blessed dead. May he rest in peace, and may the memory of his example encourage many of us to give a similar proof of the power of the Christian faith.

Miss Mainwaring has very kindly given, through Mrs. Alabaster, a new fair linen cloth for use on the altar in the side chapel. It has been beautifully worked by her and is a most welcome addition to the furnishings of the Cathedral.

secure a fuller attendance in the body of the Cathedral.

Mr. Bowley seconded the motion.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Robert Burns, whose birthday the London Robert Burns' Club celebrated by entertaining the Scots among Colonial soldiers in the Queen's Hall, himself had a narrow escape from emigration to the West Indies, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Alluding to his disastrous circumstances when he published the first and Kilmarnock edition of his "Poems," he said:—"I was pretty confident my poem would meet with some applause; but, at the worst, the roar of the Atlantic would drown the voice of censure, and the novelty of West Indian scenes make me forget neglect." He had booked a steerage passage to Jamaica, and taken farewell of his cronies, when a letter from Dr. Blacklock, the blind poet, inviting him to Edinburgh "overbore," he said, "all my schemes by opening new prospects to my poetic ambition." Belfast and Melbourne in Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand, were the first of communities in the Dominions to erect statues of Burns in public places.

The poet once jokingly prophesied that the anniversary of his birth would come to be celebrated. In 1786 when just emerging from obscurity, he wrote to his friend Gavin Hamilton: "For my own sake I am in a fair way of becoming as eminent as Thomas à Kempis or John Bunyan; and you may expect henceforth to see my birthday inscribed among the wonderful events in the Poor Robin and Aberdeen Almanacs, along with the Black Monday and the Battle of Bothwell Bridge." Many a prophecy has been wider of the mark than that.

Peace will come to Europe in one of two ways, observes the *New York Times*. Either conqueror Germany will surrender her sword to her victorious enemy, or the German people, through a late awakening to the truth that they are fighting not for themselves but for a dynasty and a detestable political ideal, will end the strife by changing their Government. . . . Peace now, with the issue of the war undetermined, would be but the curse of Europe, a breathing spell to re-marshal the forces for the next war. . . . The war will end when the Hohenzollern surrenders to the Allies or to his own people.

It is impossible to doubt that King Constantine's jealousy of M. Venizelos is one of the greatest forces, if not the greatest, behind his intractability, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The "New Hymn" is stated to have published a recent Note suggesting that the Allies' demands would be granted if the Entente were separated from the Venizelists. Mercifully, we have the Premier's plain, flat statement as a guide to what the Allies think of his suggestion. Constantine is committed to Berlin, whatever happens to the Salonica Government; but he would love to see one of his enemies delivering the other into his hands. We shall neither recognise his autocracy nor desert our friends.

A few years we shall have plenty of young Englishmen and Englishwomen qualified to teach Russian, for large numbers are studying this language alike in our older and more modern Universities, and, fortunately for us, a fair number of our University students after taking their degree are glad to accept tutorships in Russian families, where they have exceptional facilities of mastering the Russian language and learning to appreciate Russian ways of thought. Meantime, the schools must act on the legal principles of closest co-operation, and we must trust that Russia will send us some good material from which to select our teachers. We must also trust that relationships, and particularly those of our Universities to be held by students learning Russian, and it is gratifying to hear that a beginning has already been made in this direction. Prof. H. A. Sawyer, in the *Journal of Education*,

MR. BALFOUR'S NOTE TO AMERICA.

Germany's Criminal Policy a Menace to the World.

The following dispatch from Mr. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the British Ambassador at Washington, communicated by him to United States Government on January 16, was officially issued on January 17:

Sir.—In sending you a translation of the Allied Note, I desire to make the following observations, which you should bring to the notice of the United States Government:

I gather from the general tenor of the President's Note that, while he is animated by an intense desire that peace should come soon and that when it comes it should be lasting, he does not, for the moment at least, concern himself with the terms on which it should be arranged.

His Majesty's Government entirely share the President's ideals but they feel strongly that the durability of the peace must largely depend on its character, and that no stable system of international relations can be built on foundations which are essentially and hopelessly defective.

This becomes clearly apparent if we consider the main conditions which rendered possible the calamities from which the world is now suffering. There were the existence of a Great Power consumed with the lust of domination, in the midst of a community of nations ill-prepared for defence, plentifully supplied, indeed, with International Laws, but with no machinery for enforcing them, and weakened by the fact that neither the boundaries of the various States nor their internal constitution harmonised with the aspirations of their constituent races, or secured to them just and equal treatment.

That last evil would be greatly mitigated if the Allies secured the changes in the map of Europe outlined in their joint Note is manifest, and I need not labour the point.

Expulsion of the Turks.

It has been argued, indeed, that the expulsion of the Turks from Europe forms no proper or logical part of this general scheme. The maintenance of the Turkish Empire was, during many generations, regarded by statesmen of world wide authority as essential to the maintenance of European peace.

Why, it is asked, should the cause of peace be now associated with a complete reversal of the traditional policy? The answer is that circumstances have now completely changed. It is unnecessary to consider now whether the creation of a reformed Turkey mediating between hostile races in the Near East was a scheme which, had the Sultan been sincere and the Powers united, could ever have been realised. It certainly cannot be realised now.

Turkey of "Union and Progress" is at least as barbarous and is far more aggressive than the Turkey of Sultan Abdul Hamid. In the hands of Germany it has ceased even in appearance to be a bulwark of peace, and is openly used as an instrument of conquest.

Under German officers, Turkish soldiers are now fighting in lands from which they had long been expelled, and a Turkish Government, controlled, subsidised and supported by Germany, has been guilty of massacres in Armenia and Syria more horrible than any recorded in the history even of these unhappy countries.

Evidently the interests of peace and the claims of nationality alike require that Turkish rule over alien races shall if possible be brought to an end; and we may hope that the expulsion of Turkey from Europe will contribute as much to the cause of peace as the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, of Italian Irredenta to Italy, or any of the other territorial changes indicated in the Allied Note.

The Old Danger.

Evidently, however, such territorial rearrangements, though they may diminish the occasions of war, provide no sufficient security against its recurrence. If Germany, or rather those in Germany who mould its opinions and

control its destinies, again set out to dominate the world, they may find that by the new order of things the adventure is made more difficult, but hardly that it is made impossible.

They may still have ready to their hand a political system organised through and through on a military basis; they may still accumulate vast stores of military equipment; they may still perfect their methods of attack, so that their more pacific neighbours will be struck down before they can prepare themselves for defence. If so, Europe, when the war is over, will be far poorer in men, in money, and in mutual good-will than it was when the war began, but it will not be safer, and the hopes for the future of the world entertained by the President will be as far as ever from fulfilment.

There are those who think that, for this disease, international treaties and international laws may provide a sufficient cure. But such persons have ill learned the lesson so clearly taught by recent history. While other nations, notably the United States of America and Britain, were striving by treaties of arbitration to make sure that no chance quarrel should mar the peace they desired to make perpetual, Germany stood aloof.

Her historians and philosophers preached the splendours of war; Power was proclaimed as the true end of the State; the General Staff forged with untiring industry the weapons by which, at the appointed moment, Power might be achieved. These facts proved clearly enough that treaty arrangements for maintaining peace were not likely to find much favour at Berlin; they did not prove that such treaties once made would be utterly ineffectual. This became evident only when war had broken out; though the demonstration, when it came, was overwhelming.

So long as Germany remains the Germany which, without a shadow of justification, overran and barbarously ill-treated a country it was pledged to defend no State can regard its rights as secure if they have no better protection than a solemn treaty.

The case is made worse by the reflection that these methods of calculated brutality were designed by the Central Powers, not merely to crush to the dust those with whom they were at war, but to intimidate those with whom they were still at peace. Belgium was not only a victim; it was an example.

Neutrals were intended to note the outrages which accompanied its conquest, the reign of terror which followed on its occupation, the deportation of a portion of its population, the cruel oppression of the remainder. And lest nations happily protected, either by British Fleets, or by their own from German armate, should suppose themselves safe from German methods, the submarine (within its limits) assiduously imitated the barbaric practices of the sister service. The war staffs of the Central Powers are well content to horrify the world, if at the same time they can terrorise it.

If, then, the Central Powers succeed, it will be to methods like these that they will owe their success. How can any reform of international relations be based on a peace thus obtained?

Such a peace would represent the triumph of all the forces which make war certain and make it brutal. It would advertise the futility of all the methods on which civilisation relies to eliminate the occasions of international dispute and to mitigate their ferocity. Germany and Austria made the present war inevitable by attacking the rights of one small State, and they gained their initial triumph by violating the treaty-guaranteed territories of another.

Scraps of Paper. Are small States going to find in them their future protectors, or in treaties made by them a bulwark against aggression? Territory by land and sea will have proved itself the instrument of victory. Are the victors likely to abandon it on the appeal of the neutrals?

If existing treaties are no more than scraps of paper, can fresh treaties help us? If the violation of the most fundamental canons of international law be crowned with success, will it not be in vain that the assembled nations

THE LATE MR. HEWITT.

Tribute by the Rev. N.C. Pope.

In the course of his sermon on Sunday morning at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, the Rev. N.C. Pope made reference to the late Mr. A.H. Hewitt, as follows:

"When we come in contact with a man or a woman who is genuine, real, we are conscious of an aroma, as it were—a sweet savour, a fragrance wafted over to us. It was so in the case of A.H. Hewitt. I did not know him intimately, but I never saw and talked with him, but I felt the better for it. He sort of freshened one up. He was a man unspoilt by 30 years of Hongkong, and that is saying a good deal. I have known men spoilt by less than 30 months of Hongkong. I dare say that there was not a man on the coast of China the equal of A.H. Hewitt in sheer ability, ability, too, of extraordinarily versatile a character. But it was not that that impressed me so much; it was the transparent sincerity of the man. Those clear, direct eyes of his were a true index to a life actuated by lofty principles. The strength of a winsome simplicity was his. I think that was why one liked him better each time one met him. He was a heart that would never have grown old; it was so essentially childlike in its directness. He irradiated sweetness—at least that was always my impression; and I don't think I shall easily forget it. I can well believe that those who knew him best are conscious of a blank; but the aroma of his character will abide.

The Colony is much the poorer for the loss of him. We could do with more men of his type. The sudden tragedy that removed his presence from us will surely, in God's good providence, fix in the memories of all who knew him the example of a man whom it was good to meet. We thank God for his life, his devotion to duty and his consistent character—the character of a man who was genuine to the core."

At the close of the service, the congregation stood while the Dead March in "Sisi" was played by the organist.

Labour to improve their code? None will profit by their rules but the criminals who break them. It is those who keep them that will suffer.

Though, therefore, the people of this country share to the full the desire of the President for peace, they do not believe that peace can be durable if it be not based on the success of the Allied cause. For a durable peace can hardly be expected unless three conditions are fulfilled.

The first is that the existing cause of international unrest should be as far as possible removed or weakened. The second is that the aggressive aims and the uncircumspect methods of the Central Powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples. The third is that behind international law, and, behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities, some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardest aggressor.

These conditions may be difficult of fulfilment. But we believe them to be in general harmony with the President's ideals, and we are confident that none of them can be satisfied, even imperfectly, unless peace be secured on the general lines indicated (so far as Europe is concerned) in the Joint Note.

Therefore it is that this country has made, is making, and is prepared to make sacrifices of blood and treasure unparalleled in its history. It bears these heavy burdens not merely that it may thus fulfil its treaty obligations, nor yet that it may secure a barren triumph of one group of nations over another. It bears them because it firmly believes that on the success of the Allies depends the prospects of peaceful civilisation and of those international reforms which the best thinkers of the New World, as of the Old, dare to hope may follow on the cessation of our present calamities.

I am, with great truth and respect,

Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient
Humble Servt.
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[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

THE MILITARY SERVICE COMMISSION.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sr.—The Commissioners understand that some uncertainty has been expressed with regard to their attitude towards applications from British subjects of other than British race, and they desire accordingly to state that, in pursuance of the terms of reference of the Proclamation whereunder they are appointed, they investigate applications from all male British subjects of military age, irrespective of race.

It is true that two Indian applicants were, with the consent of the Military Authorities, referred to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, with an intimation that the Commissioners were unable to deal with their cases; the reason being that it was thought that the applicants desired to enlist in the Indian Army, and the Commissioners had no information of the conditions of recruitment for that Army.

It has since transpired that one of these applicants desires to enlist in the Army in England, and steps have been taken to consider his application in the usual course.

All future applications from British subjects, irrespective of race, will be dealt with by the Commissioners.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. G. M. FLETCHER,
Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong, 5th March, 1917.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

Six Actions Depending On It.

At the Summary Court this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), the case was due to be heard in which Chan Shing-ku, of 208, Queen's Road Central, sued the Yee On firm, and two partners therein, for \$1,000, said to have been loaned to them.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. W. B. Hind for the defendants.

It was stated by Mr. Grist that

there was an action pending in

the Original Jurisdiction Court

between the same parties, and

that the disputed point—a ques-

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NOTICE.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

A MEETING will be held on

MONDAY next, the 12th

inst. at 5.15 p.m. in the CITY

HALL to consider the best

method of celebrating "St.

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raising further funds for

British War Charities. All

interested are earnestly invited

to attend.



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SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Capt. Akamatsu T. 12,500	Mar. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Ishizuka Maru	WED., 28th
BOMBAY via Spore, Pang & Rangoon	Capt. Noma T. 12,500	Mar. at noon.
MOJI and Kobe	Totomi Maru	MONDAY, 12th Mar.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Toyota Maru	SATURDAY, 10th Mar.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Capt. Shimizu T. 21,000	THURS, 15th
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Mirano Maru	FRI, 23rd
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Capt. H. Fraser T. 16,000	Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru	FRI, 16th
	Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	Mar. at 10 a.m.

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Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	28th Apr.
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Freight Congestion at Kobe.

According to latest investigations, outward-bound shipments held in Kobe and Osaka amount to about 160,000 tons; 10,000 tons represent shipments for Bombay, 5,000 tons those for Calcutta, 35,000 tons those for America, and 50,000 tons European consignments while there is no particular congestion of shipments for Australia, says the "Japan Chronicle." As to shipments in the direction of India, no great apprehension is felt, as the Nippon Yusei and the Osaka Shosen Kai have a sufficient transport capacity; the congestion is therefore regarded as a temporary phenomenon. The case is otherwise with shipments elsewhere, however. On the European service, the Nippon Yusei Kaisha is practically the only supplier of tonnage to the general public, and this to the extent only of 25,000 tons or 30,000 tons a month. With this transport capacity it will be very difficult to clear the congestion, while a further increase in shipments is to be looked for. On the other hand, the Nippon Yusei Kaisha is not in a position to dispatch further extra steamers, while its vessels cannot return direct to Japan unless they are content with the only partial shipments on the return voyage. As to the American service, there are not at present many shipments on the homeward voyage, excepting some special goods, and the advanced rate of charter money has made it very difficult for steamship companies to charter extra vessels and put them on the service. As things stand, it is not expected that there will be any appreciable improvement in the situation until the new O.S.K. vessels now building are completed.

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Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES., 6th March, at 11 a.m.

Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 13th March, at 11 a.m.

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SHANGHAI Yusang Thur., 8th Mar. at d'light.

MANILA Longgang Sat., 10th Mar. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI Choyang Sun., 11th Mar. at d'light.

TIENTSBIN Chipasheng Fri., 16th Mar. at 3 p.m.

MANILA Yuensang Sat., 17th Mar. at 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG Taksang Tues., 20th Mar. at 7 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling in Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Keelung and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

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TIENTSBIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chinkiang.

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All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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J

H.E. LUK WING-TING.

Return Visit to the Governor of Hongkong.

His Excellency the Military Governor of Kwaigting, Luk Wing-ting, arrived in the Colony this morning for the purpose of returning the recent call of the Governor of Hongkong. He made his official landing at Blake Pier shortly after noon, and was received by an Indian Guard of Honour and Band.

His Excellency was attended by his Chief of Staff, and by Messrs. Loh Cheng, Special Diplomatic Officer to the Ministry of Foreign Intercourse, and Wong Kwok-ia of the same service. He was met by Captain Edwards (A. D. C. to the Governor), Captain Cassel and the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, O. M. G. The Military Governor, who wore his uniform, inspected the guard, and then the whole party proceeded by motor car to Government House.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (Reserve); state:—

Examination of Rifles.

All Martines and Winchesters are to be returned to the Armoury, Central Station, between the hours of 5.15 and 6 p.m., as follows:—

Wednesday, March 7.—All Martines.

Tuesday, March 13.—All Winchesters.

Musket Sergeant Fisher will supervise. Members may attend in pairs. Medical exemptions must return their rifles with the others.

Inspectors and Sergeants.

Inspectors and Sergeants will attend in uniform at Police School for oral examination by Chief Inspector Kerr in Police Duties at 5.30 p.m., as follows:—

Monday, March 12.—All Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Wednesday, March 14.—All Chief Inspectors, Staff Inspectors Arculli and Potter. All Inspectors, and Staff Sergeants Fisher and Baleson.

Friday, March 16.—All Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners, and Ambulance Platoon.

Police School.

The following Classes are to be warned for attendance:—

Class IX.—Twelve Constables to be warned respectively by the Commanders of Nos. 1 and 2 Sections and 3 Constables by the O. C. Maxim Gunners.

Class X.—Thirty-two Constables to be warned by the O. C. No. 2 Company.

Class XI.—Thirty-two Constables will attend Police School in uniform at Headquarters' Club at 5.30 p.m. during the week commencing Monday, March 19. Dates for attendance will appear in Orders. Members will provide their own material for making notes.

Defaulters.

The attention of all Inspectors and Sergeants is drawn to Standing Order 70. They will fail in their duty if they merely forward any excuse made by an alleged defaulter without checking and expressing an opinion on the value of such excuse.

All documents requiring to be attached to a report sheet are to be fastened on the back and not on the front of the sheet.

Musket Course, Part II.

The following will attend for range duties on Sunday next, March 11, Staff Inspector McEwen, McKenzie and Arculli, Crown Sergeants Wilks and Ford, and Sergeant Goodwin.

Headquarters' Club.

Members of the General Committee and all sub-Committees are requested to attend at the Club on Friday, March 9, at 5.30 p.m.

Police Reserve Gazette.

The Committee will meet at the D.A.R.'s office on Friday, March 9, at 5 p.m.

HOW NOT TO MAKE MONEY.

A Long Wait Outside the Bank.

The case was continued before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this afternoon, in which a Chinese is charged with obtaining \$250 by means of a trick.

The story of the prosecution is that the defendant went to Sam Shui Po and there persuaded a woman to come to Hongkong to change \$250 in notes into small money. He said he had a friend in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who could make \$10 on every \$100 by means of the discount. Later the woman came to Hongkong and she met the defendant and another man, dressed in European clothes, who was supposed to work in the Bank. They went to the door of the Bank and the paper money was then handed over to the defendant's friend, who went into the Bank with it. After waiting for a long time, without the man returning, the defendant suggested he should go and find the man. The woman, becoming suspicious, had defendant arrested. The man with the money has never been seen since. Further evidence was given.

AMERICAN SHELL CONTRACTS.

Minister's Severe Criticism.

New York, Jan. 22.—American manufacturers of munitions, and more particularly the financial firms promoting the sale of war stocks in the stock market, are furiously indignant to-day because of another statement by Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, paying a glowing tribute to the British firm of Hadfields, and denouncing the American shell makers "who put profits before patriotism." In answer to the critics of the award to Hadfields, Mr. Daniels makes a sweeping arraignment, applauding British workmanship, prices, and all-round efficiency, and referring to domestic output as shockingly inferior.

Mr. Daniels attributes the low quality of American shells and the exorbitant prices to the politicians' idea that the American Admiralty would have to take what they could get in the United States or none at all. He says that the local men have not kept pace with England in quality or in promptness of manufacture, and that their prices are 25 to 40 per cent. above Hadfields. Mr. Daniels states that fervent appeals made to American firms, for the sake of the navy and national efficiency, to deliver good shells at reasonable prices were to little or no purpose, with the result that Washington now feels constrained to establish its own plant for the army and navy. He says that out of thirty-four 14-inch shells submitted by the Bethlehem Steel Company for test three passed a percentage of 8.8. The Crucible Steel Company managed to get 37.7 per cent. of the sample of shells submitted passed, and the Midvale Company, which apparently showed more enterprise and real desire to bring up the standard than the others, passed 73 per cent. Of the shells submitted by Hadfields (Ltd.) not a single one failed to meet all the requirements.

As the result of Mr. Daniels' statement, the question is raised if an English firm can compete with this side during the war what sort of time awaits the United States when the European War is ended and competition is once again in force?

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending March 3, 1917:—

Receipts	Aggregate	for week.	Receipts for 9 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$19,964	\$126,733	
Last Year: ...	11,088	116,192	
Increase: ...	8,876	10,541	
Decrease: ...			

Pocket Book.
We have received from the Credit Foncier D'Extreme Orient a neat little pocket book with diary combined, issued by the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Paris.

SIX MILLION MORE.

Why not Use the Men of the Empire?

Mr. A. G. Hale writes in *John Bull* (January 27):—

No matter what Utopians may say to the contrary, this war has got to go on to a dead finish. We have got to win right out, and dictate the terms of peace—a lasting peace. Such a peace cannot come to pass until the last vestige of Prussian militarism is broken beyond the hope of rebuilding, either in our time or our children's children's time. Germany must not, and shall not, be left with an arm strong enough to leap at the throat of our splendid Ally, France, at the first favourable opportunity. The Kaiser and his Junker crew must not, and shall not, be left in control of a navy of battleships, cruisers and submarines capable of striking a deadly blow at Britain if we are ever embroiled in a war with any other nation—and no man is prophetic enough to be justified in saying that such a contingency will never arise. The German army and navy must go, and the great naval shipbuilding yards and docks must be dismantled; we don't want to live for ever on the top of a simmering volcano, for if we do we shall be taxed to keep up an army and a navy of mammoth dimensions. Such taxation, spent on non-productive concerns, will in the end spell national poverty and ultimate weakness and decline. Germany will, if not now rendered powerless, await her hour of revenge, even though she waits for a generation for a fitting opportunity to strike. Today the Allies are united; who can affirm, with any degree of certainty, that they will be actuated by a single motive in years to come?

We went into this war to win; there can be no halfway rest-house, for if we do not win indubitably, we lose. And in order to deal a "knock-out" to this brutal Power which has lifted its hand against the freedom of the world, we need more men under arms than we now possess. That is the dictum of our soldier-leaders—Sir Douglas Haig and Sir William Robertson have lately said so in unequivocal terms; and they are the men whom the nation has pledged itself to follow. They demand more men, and they must have them; but why throw nearly the whole of the burden on the back of Great Britain? This is an Empire's war; the Flag flies over many millions of strong, able, virile men outside these islets—why drain Great Britain dry of its manhood, lock up our agriculture, stifle our manufactures, weaken our shipbuilding, and impoverish Britain, until the coloured sons of Empire have been called into the fighting lines to help to bear the burden of war? 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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 6th MARCH, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Heungshan.

WEDNESDAY, 7th MARCH, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam;
10.00 p.m. Honam. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

E.S. Taishan Tons 2,608. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th MARCH, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAIS'IAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—There will be no sailings on Sunday from Macao at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m.

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CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

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One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa, by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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10th Floor, Alexandra Gate, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. 2.

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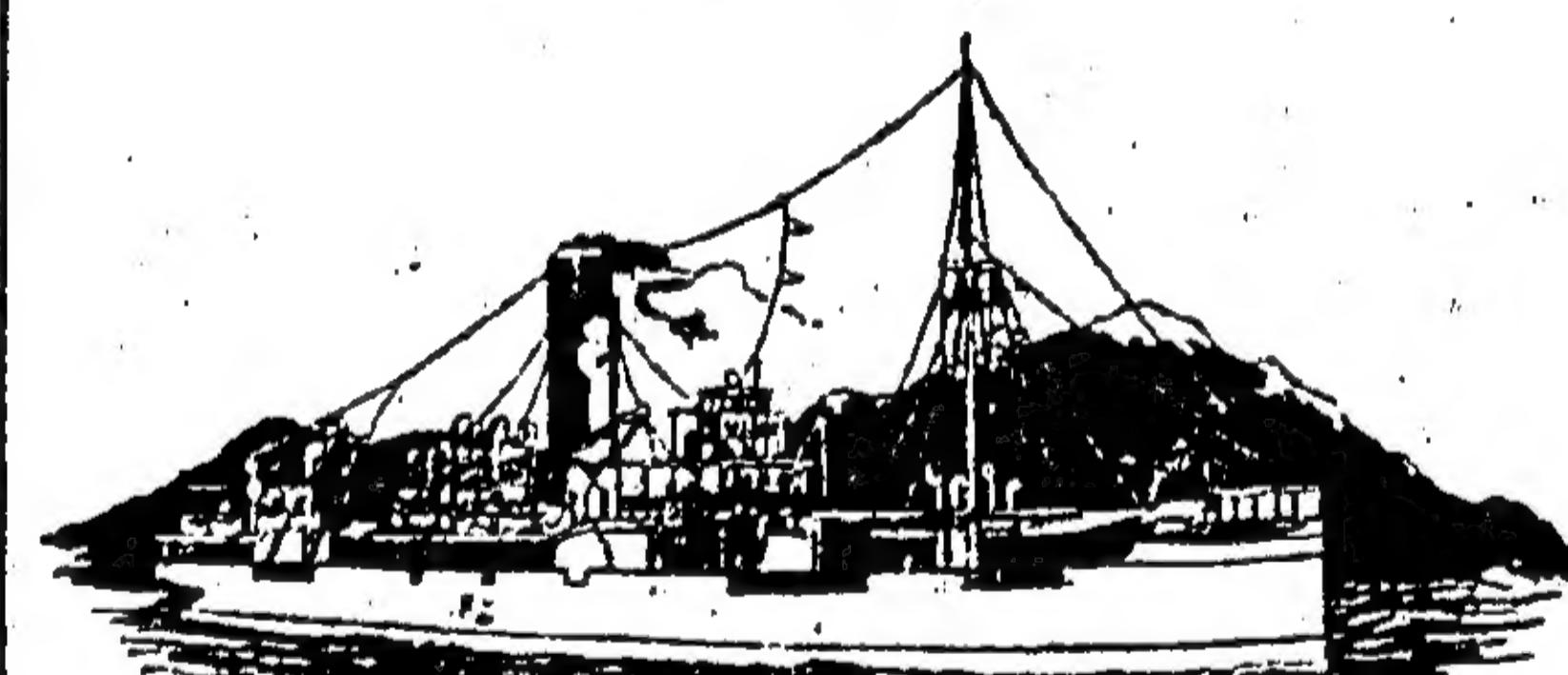
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Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description.
Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
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NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	T. K. K.	6 Mar.
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	N. Y. K.	8 Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.
San Francisco via Japan	J. C. J. L.	15 Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	24 Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.
San Francisco via Japan	S. I. N. Y. M.	28 Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Tikembang	J. C. J. L.
San Francisco via Japan	"china"	C. M. S. S.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	16 Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J. C. J. L.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Haitan	D. L. Co.	6 Mar.
Kiaifong	B. & S.	6 Mar.
Sunnjung	B. & S.	6 Mar.
Chinhua	B. & S.	6 Mar.
Luchow	B. & S.	6 Mar.
Shachsing	B. & S.	6 Mar.
Amoy and Shanghai	J. M. Co.	8 Mar.
Shanghai	B. & S.	8 Mar.
Shantung	J. M. Co.	8 Mar.
Loongsang	N. Y. K.	10 Mar.
Toyora M.	J. M. Co.	11 Mar.
Chrysang	J. M. Co.	11 Mar.
Yingchow	B. & S.	11 Mar.
Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	12 Mar.
Haifong	D. L. Co.	13 Mar.
Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	15 Mar.
Nikkio M.	J. M. Co.	16 Mar.
Chipshing	J. M. Co.	16 Mar.
Yuenjang	J. M. Co.	17 Mar.
Taksang	J. M. Co.	21 Mar.
Tean	B. & S.	21 Mar.
Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	23 Mar.
Penang M.	N. Y. K.	23 Mar.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

ss. "TENYO MARU,"	From SINGAPORE.
	THE Steamship
"Van WAERWYCK"	having arrived from the above port, Consignees of cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.
	Goods not cleared by 8th March, 1917, will be subject to rent and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on the 6th March, at 10 a.m.
	Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chaffed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 7th March, 1917, at 1

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Song of the Well.

Japanese Trade with India.
Notwithstanding the consternation created among traders with India, due to the limitations on the issue of the Indian Council Bills by the India Office, the Japanese Government has taken steps to readjust the conditions by the transfer of silver bullion to India. Quite an amount had already been received in the banks in India for the purpose of bill transactions. With the advent of the demand season the dealers are in a cheery mood, for their orders can be carried out without a hitch. Trade with India since then has shown the smoothness it possessed previous to the report.

Bethlehem Steel.—Costly Extensions.

According to a public statement by the Chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Company, that concern has adopted plans for extending the existing plant of the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows Point, near Baltimore. It is proposed to spend \$50,000,000 during the next three years on these improvements, which, it is anticipated, will make Baltimore the largest steel and shipbuilding centre on the Atlantic seaboard and as large as any in the United States. It is expected that the present number of employees at Sparrows Point—namely, 5,500—will be increased to 15,000 or 20,000 men. The programme includes the construction of four new blast furnaces, four plate mills, three modern merchant bar mills, twenty-four tin plate and sheet mills, a wire rod mill, sufficient open hearth, Bessemer, bloomery, slabbing and roughing mills to supply the needs of the foregoing, and sufficient by-product coke ovens to supply all coke requirements for the entire plant. Substantial extensions are to be made to shipbuilding facilities, including the building of a large dry dock. To serve the shipyard a 35ft. channel is to be dredged to connect the plant with the Chesapeake, work on this having already been commenced. Contracts to the value of \$30,000,000 have already been signed for work on the projected extensions. It is estimated that the annual production of this new steel centre will eventually attain to the figure of 1,250,000 tons.

Silver.

The cessation of sales from China, and the paucity of supplies from America have imported considerable steadiness to the market, wrote Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co. in their weekly silver circular of January 25. At one time the entry of Indian bazaar buyers to cover bear sales, caused an apprehension that on so started a market, the price might be forced up considerably, but when 37.14/- was reached on January 22 competition eased off. This quotation is 1/81 higher than any recorded during the war and a fresh record since 1893. The issue of a striking loan in India may attract some rupees out of circulation into the Treasury. It will be interesting to see whether sales of gold will have any effect upon the Indian currency figures. The Metal Bulletin under date of January 23 states:—"The United States silver production last year, according to the preliminary figures issued by the Washington Mint, was 72,883,748 ounces. No statistics relating to the Mexican output have been available for some time, but it is obvious that there has been a very large falling off in that direction." The stock in Bombay consists of 2,000 bars as compared with 3,300 bars last week.—Messrs. Montagu's silver circular of January 18 quotes the following from the *Times of India* of December 23:—"The absorption of nearly Rs. 400,000,000 (coin) in spaces of about 12 months (of which about 100 millions are estimated to have gone to Mesopotamia and East Africa) is without precedent in the financial history of India and is mainly due to trade conditions which have prevailed since the middle of 1915. The people of India have been paid in excess for which produce has been going up by leaps and bounds in value and they retain these stores because they have not been able to buy freely imported articles like tobacco goods, irons and copper goods, bar silver and gold."

It is good that sometimes there is nothing for us but just to the marching order, the bivouac unknown, the commissioner in other hands. Such, I take it, was this particular stage which the Lord had commanded Moses. "Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward," was the word; "I will provide." So faith takes the step, and in due time thankfulness raises the song: "Spring up O well; sing ye unto it: The well which the princes digged, which the nobles of the people delved, with the sceptre, and with their staves."—Numbers 21/17.

The earth we live on is quite strictly "established upon the floods" so far as concerns its being the abode of life. Even a few months without rain, as such we have lately experienced, suffice to bring that home to the most town-bred of us. We have had apprehensions about the water supply, as perhaps it is well we should now and again. It is good for us all to be reminded of our dependence upon things not seen.

The thing seen is in this case the water tap, and so long as that answers to our need, few give a thought to the ingenuity, the knowledge and calculation, the prudence and providence on the part of both God and man which cause the simple process of tap-turning to set free a river of water of life for our households.

How grievous it has been of late to see the hillsides scorched before our eyes, the undergrowth shot away, trees unable to shoot, the very pine needles browning and drying up. Proportionately welcome has been the refreshing rain, awaited week after week, and so tardy in its coming that we have almost been ready to say we should never complain of the damp of our climate again if only the drought would break up.

We look up to the planet Mars in the evening sky, and reflect, perhaps, what a pitiful case it is if there be truth in the surmises as to its being inhabited. A dying world it is, where life can be only a constant struggle against encroaching drought. Well might the Martians fulfil the dreams of our romancers, and seek for means to transport themselves across the millions of leagues of space to this world of ours, which, whatever its drawbacks, is at least supplied abundantly with the moisture which is indispensable. "Indispensable" is a word we often use, and occasionally mean. Some people have a conscience about such words, or a sense of logic, and it puts them, at a disadvantage in a world where accuracy is rare. For instance, one Hongkong firm will say that the Lord is gracious, make joyful noise unto the God of your salvation. Pitch it high and clear like Paul and Silas in the prison till near-by captives hear it through their dungeon walls, and men and women of the world begin to ask what it is you and I have got hold of.

But there is something else I would like to gather from the well-head before we leave it. This ancient veristic celebration not only the springing of the well but also, and perhaps even more pointedly, the digging of it, a less usual theme for lyrical effort. We city dwellers turn our easy tap and seldom give a thought to the wonderful system of dams and tunnelling and piping away at the back of the mountains. To go no farther than our own small island it is almost a civic duty to cross yonder hills, and see what the sweet and healthful supply of divine love from which it all comes. Not without toil and pains and Providence were those fountains unsealed for us.

The Lord whose right it is to sway the sceptre is the founder and architect of it all, exalted now to be a Prince and a Saviour, for that He humbled himself to become the servant of all for His great love's sake to us sinners.

From that day to this Jesus has stood and cried, "If any man thirst let him come unto me and drink." And down through the centuries has ever come the echo, even as once again to our ears this sweet Sabbath day. For the Spirit and the Bride say, Come; and let him that heareth say, Come; and he that is athirst, let him come; and whosoever will let him come, and take of the water of life freely. Spring up O well; Sing ye unto it; the fountain of grace which springeth up unto everlasting life.

Certain stages of the pilgrimage are notably to be walked up by faith. It is not always possible even for the most prudent to make provision for the stage ahead. There are times when you must go forward in the well which the princes digged, dark, and how often when you which the nobles of the people have done so, perhaps delved, with the sceptre, and with much misgiving, have your staves." The king is old and simple of a well, though no well was, times was, they say, the men of humanity speaking to be expected, courage and strength who stood

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

Banks s. \$687

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$375

North Chinas n. t. 150

Unions sa. \$900

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$255

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$155

H. K. Fires n. \$367

SHIPPING.

Douglases s. \$106

Steamboats n. \$19

Indos (Def.) s. \$121

Indos (Pref.) n. \$413

Shells n. 106-

Ferries n. \$33

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$112

Malabons n. \$88

MINING.

Kailans n. \$6-

Langkets sa. t. 17

Raubs n. \$2.35

Tronohs n. \$0/-

Urals n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves s. \$81

Kowloon Docks sa. \$125

Shai Docks n. t. 83

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$93

H. K. Hotels s. \$105

Land Invest. n. \$91

H'phrys Est. b. \$6.50

K'loon Lands n. \$83

Shai Lands n. t. 86

West Points s. \$70

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 145

Kung Viiks s. t. 12

Shai Cottons sa. t. 116

Yangtszeopos s. t. 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. & sa. \$8

China Light & P. b. \$4.65

Providents s. \$8.20

Dairy Farms n. \$2.24

Green Islands s. \$11.10

H. K. Electric s. \$49

H. K. Ice Co., n. \$160

Ropes n. \$32

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Levels. s. \$7.30

Trams, Peak, old n. \$9.30

Trams, Peak, new n. \$1

Laundries n. \$31

U. Waterboats b. \$162

Watsons b. \$62

Wm. Powells n. \$6

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON TUESDAY
MARCH 6, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/4/4

Demand 2/4 3/16

30 d/s. 2/4/4

60 d/s. 2/4/4

4 m/s. 2/4 7/16

T/T Shanghai. Nom.

T/T Singapore. 99%

T/T Japan. 109/4

T/T India. Nom.

Demand, India. Nom.

T/T San Francis. 5534

T/T Java. 136.

T/T Marks. Nom.

T/T France. 3.25

Demand, Paris. 3.25/14

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C. 2/4 15/16

4 m/s. D/P. 2/5 1/16

6 m/s. L/C. 2/5 3/16

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne. 2/5 3/16

30 d/s. San Fran. 57

4 m/s. Marks. Nom.

4 m/s. France. 3.37

6 m/s. France. 3.42

Demand, Germany. —

T/T Bombay. —

Demand, Bombay. —

T/T Calcutta. —

Demand, Manila. 1114

Demand, Singapore. 9914

On Haiphong. 3% prem.

On Saigon. 23% prem.

Sovereign. 8.45 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 47.80

Bar Silver, per oz. 37.5/16

SUBSIDARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese... 20 cts pieces. 6% dis.

Chinese... 10

Hongkong 20 cts pieces. par.

Hongkong 10

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

